

Basics for Research & Presentation

Sources of information

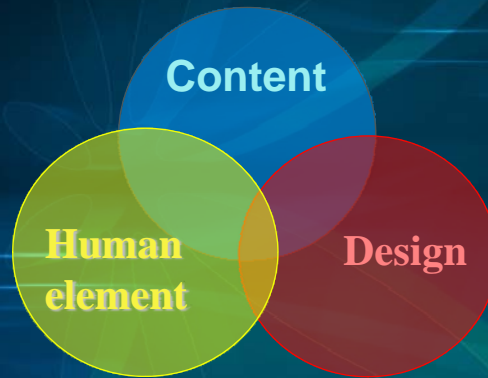
- **Text books.**
- **From internet.**
e.g. for sites that can be used:
 - www.google.com
 - www.yahoo.com
 - www.wikipedia.org
 - www.pubmed.com
 - www.medscape.com
 - www.sciencedirect.com

Effective Presentation

What is a presentation?

- Presentation is a mind to mind communication to deliver a message to the audience simply, honestly, briefly and obviously.

Main components



I. Content

First you must ask yourself:

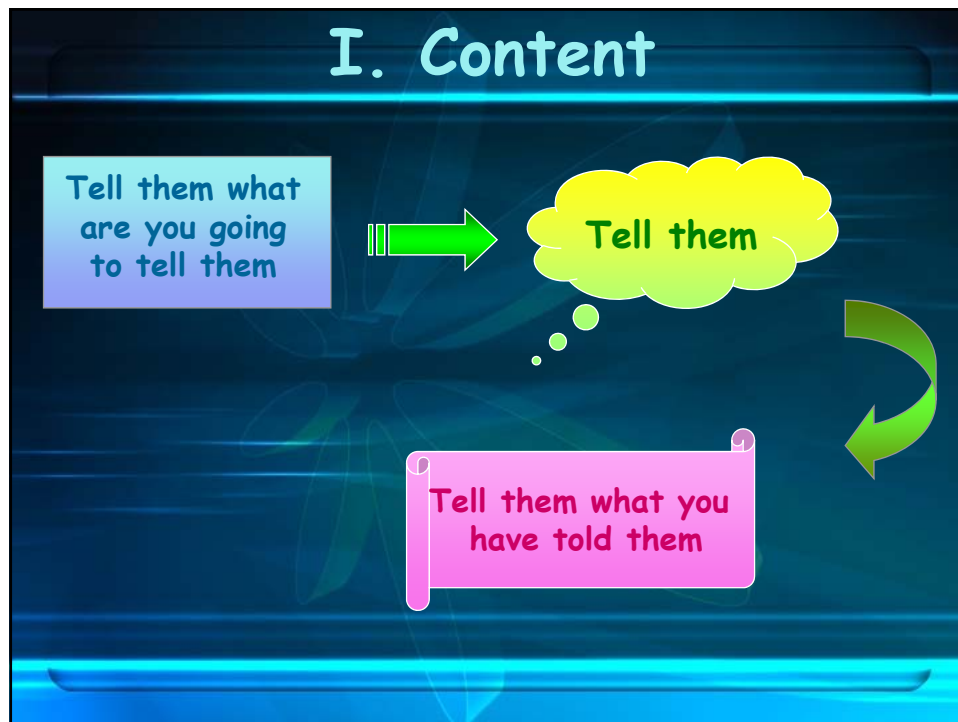
- What is the purpose of the presentation?
- Who will be attending?
- What does the audience already know about the subject?

I. Content

- It should be simple and clear as possible.
- It must be sequenced and have a logical beginning, middle, and end.

I. Content

- Presentation structure includes:
 1. An introduction (10%-15%).
 - Get their attention
 2. Main subjects (70%-80%).
 - Main ideas
 - Examples
 - Entertainment
 3. The closing and summary (10%-15%).
 - Briefly summarized
 - Positively finish



II. Human element

Remember!!!!!!!

“Good speakers aren’t born, they are trained”

II. Human element

Features of a good presenter:

- Confidence.
- **The voice:**
 - Speak clearly and loudly enough for all to hear.
 - The goal is to be heard without shouting.
- **The body:**
 - People not only listen to you, they also watch you.
 - Displaying good posture.
- **Eye contact.**
- **Facial expressions:**
 - Smiling is very powerful.

Don't !!!!!!!

- Speak with your back turned or looking at the floor or ceiling.
- Direct your talk to the visual.
- Read directly from handout.
- Read word for word.
- Wave a pointer around in the air.
- Stand between the visual aid and the audience.
- Forget to practice, practice, & practice

Know your topic!!

- There's no substitute for knowing your presentation topic well.
- Don't depend too heavily on visual and other support materials.

N.B.

-it is better to finish slightly early than to overrun.

Fear !!!!!

- The main enemy of a presenter is tension.
- If you're fearful of speaking in public, you're definitely not alone.
- Do not fight nerves, welcome them!, then the presentation becomes a challenge and you become better.

Look Confident

- ✓ Don't apologize.
- ✓ Don't make excuses.
- ✓ Don't be afraid of the audience
- ✓ Be prepared for problems if:
 - you can't answer a question
 - you don't have enough time

Overcome Nervousness

- ✓ If you dropped something, don't quickly bend down to pick it up, Do it slowly and gracefully.
- ✓ To overcome nervousness, try practicing this exercise weeks before your presentation.
- ✓ Breath in as deeply as you can and breath out as slowly as you can

III. Design

- Make it attractive and professional looking.
- Use only one heading per page.
- Don't use too many printed words.
- Use bullets, numbers and other icons.
- Use a variety of templates.
- Include video, charts, slides, models, etc.
- Use technology only when you have thoroughly practiced.



Design templates (Slide background)

- Choose attractive template for your presentation.
- You can either:
 1. Use one of the templates available in the Microsoft PowerPoint.
 2. Search google or yahoo for free PowerPoint templates.
 3. Use a picture as a background for your slide.

Font

- Must be clear and easy to read e.g. Times New Roman, Arial, Tahoma,.....etc.
 - Title should be 34-44 pt
 - Text should be 24-28 pt
- Choose suitable size and colour to be readable from the back row.
(Contrasting colours- not more than 3 colours)
- Use some **bold colour**.
- Use animation.

Font color

- Recombinant DNA technology. 
- Recombinant DNA technology. 

Without Bullets and Numbering

Flame atomization (FAAS).

FAAS is very convenient and widespread and has an acceptable level of accuracy for most analytes.

Electrochemical atomization using a graphite furnace.

GFAAS provides better sensitivity and detection limits than FAAS and also requires very small sample size but it takes longer analysis time

Bullets and Numbering

1. Flame atomization (FAAS).

- ◆ FAAS is very convenient and widespread and has an acceptable level of accuracy for most analytes.

2. Electrochemical atomization using a graphite furnace.

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Without Animation

B) Gaseous discharge tubes:

- They produce a line spectrum as a consequence of the passage of an electrical current through a vapor of metal ions.
- They are useful for producing spectra of the alkali metals.
- E.g. sodium and mercury vapor lamps.

Animation

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Use of pictures, photos and videos

- Sometimes the use of a picture or photo eliminates the need to use printed words.
- Pictures and photos attract attention and give more better results.
- Also, the use of charts and diagrams is very important and gives your presentation a professional looking.

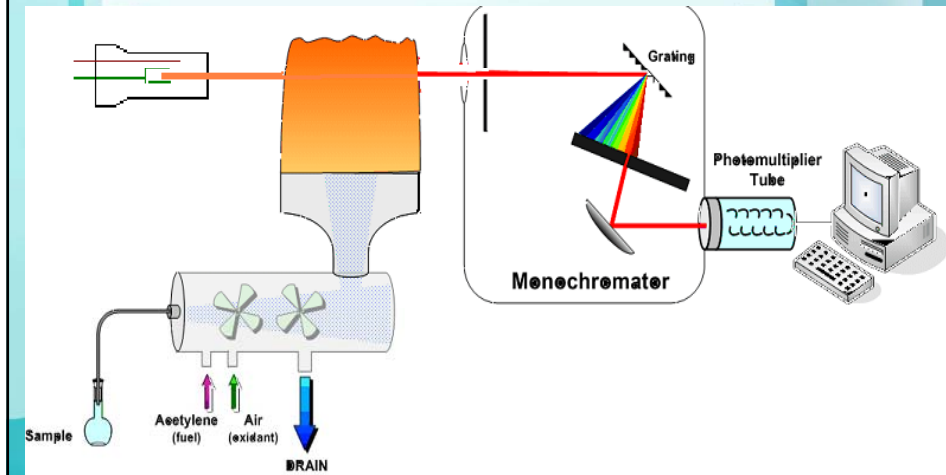
Without pictures

Flame atomization (FAAS)

- The nebulizer chamber mixes acetylene (the fuel) and oxidant (air or nitrous oxide) creating a negative pressure at the end of nebulizer tube. This negative pressure acts to suck liquid sample up the tube and into the nebulizer chamber in a process called Aspiration. Within the chamber the mixture of flame gases and the suspended aerosol (finely dispersed sample) are mixed together and this mixture flows immediately into the burner head where the gases burn as a smooth flame.

Picture

Flame atomization (FAAS)



Charts and diagrams

